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ELECTRIC CURRENT RATES IN BULGARIA, 1951

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[Comment: This report presents the schedule of rates for electric current in Bulgaria; the schedule was prepared by the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation in 1951.]

It is expected that a rate schedule will be published officially by the ministry in March 1955, but the rates have been in effect since 1 January 1951. The published version will probably show no substantial changes from the schedule as originally prepared. One change was caused by the monetary reform, in effect since May 1952, when rates were reduced to one tenth of the original figures. However, this adjustment did not represent a rate deduction. It is of interest that the new schedule is almost identical with that in use in the USSR.

Two tables and a declaration form attached to the original document have not been included in this report because of their limited interest. The declaration form illustrates the proper procedure for reporting the number and power capacity of electric motors in industrial enterprises, and the table list the numerical factors for calculating reduction and increase of rates depending on the amount and efficiency of electric current utilization.

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In accordance with Decree P-123 of the Ministerial Council, effective 1 January 1951, and on the basis of Article 3 of the Uthase on the Establishment of a Commission on Prices, the following rates for electric current in 1951 have been approved:

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I. RATES FOR ELECTRIC CURRENT USED AS MOTIVE POWER

1. Cement production. 3 leva per kw-h
2. Iron-mining industry (extraction of iron from ore and scrap), carbide production, production of gypsum for electrolysis, irrigation pumps used at over 40 meters of manometric elevation 4 leva per kw-h
3. Water supply pumps, irrigation pumps used at under 40 meters of manometric elevation, pumps at railroad terminals for supplying locomotives with water, mines (coal extraction, including separation). 6 leva per kw-h
4. Bakeries; incubators; threshers; MTS, TKZS, and DZS; briquette production; paper industry (production of wood pulp, and cardboard). 7 leva per kw-h
5. Flour mills, creameries, refineries, refrigeration units, canning industry, extraction factories, cotton spinning and weaving industry, production of compressed air and oxygen. 9 leva per kw-h
6. Metal processing, machine building, and rubber industries, enterprises of the Chemistry of Metals State Industrial Association (DIO "Metalkhim") and Construction Ceramics State Industrial Association (DIO "Stroitelna keramika"). 10 leva per kw-h
7. All other industries, enterprises, and production needs not mentioned above. 11 leva per kw-h
8. Handicraft needs, and medical and dental installations and offices. 14 leva per kw-h
9. Night electric current, consumed from 2230 to 0530 hours and used for motive power, if it is measured with doubled rate electric meters. 4 leva per kw-h

Note: Paragraph 9 does not apply to enterprises which pay for electric current under Paragraph 1, above.

II. ILLUMINATION

10. Street illumination. 15 leva per kw-h
11. Illumination of railroad stations and adjoining areas and premises. 14 leva per kw-h
12. Illumination of dwellings, government institutions, and industrial and public establishments. 20 leva per kw-h
13. Illumination of trade establishments, stores, offices, and advertisements, of handicraft workshops, theaters, motion picture theaters, etc. 20 leva per kw-h

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23. Electric power consumers who operate under cosine ϕ - 1, e.g., electric ovens with a purely active load, electrolysis, direct current motors, etc., are not given this reduction.

24. In calculating electric current expended on household needs, if an approved portable electric meter is not available, a mixed rate with a minimum for illumination per month and category is used and electric current expended under the minimum is paid for at the same rate as that for illumination, i.e., at 20 leva per kilowatt-hour, and over the minimum, 12 leva per kilowatt-hour.

25. In applying the rules of the preceding Paragraph 24, populated places throughout the country are divided into three categories: first group, okrug centers; second group, okoliya centers; and third group, all the remaining populated places in the country. The Main Directorate of the State Power Association ("Energoobedinenie") will work out within one month the minimum rates for the three groups, which will be approved by the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation [not simply Ministry of Electrification].

26. The following special rates are established for Sofia:

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|---|--------------------|
| a. Housing illumination | 10 leva per kw-h |
| b. Household appliances | 7 leva per kw-h |
| c. Motive power for streetcars and trolley busses | 3.50 leva per kw-h |

For the remaining categories consumers will be guided by the rates in this decree.

27. The consumption of electric current is measured by appropriate electric meters. When consumption of power which is liable to two or more different rates is registered on one meter, the consumed electric power is paid for at the highest of the rates involved. The above does not apply to those instances in which one meter registers both power used for housing illumination and for household needs; in such cases, the rate indicated in Paragraph 24 applies.

28. Increase of prices on goods and services in connection with the application of the present rates is not permitted.

29. The present price rates for electric current supersede all preceding directives on electric current rates.

VII. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

1. The Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation by study and analysis must establish control of power and load in all power-distributing networks, main transmission lines, etc., and improve them rapidly. For this purpose, the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Industry [now Heavy Industry] and other departments, on the other, must establish close ties and cooperation.

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2. The economic enterprise Electric Power Supply of the Sofia Urban People's Council (Elektrosnabdyavane na SGNS) will be transferred to the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation, specifically, to the Power Association which produces, transmits, and distributes electric power. The Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation and the Sofia Urban People's Council must present concrete proposals to this effect not later than 1 March of this year.

3. By 1 September 1951, the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation must prepare a work plan, a list of measures, and the drafts and estimates of necessary equipment in connection with the complete maintenance and expansion of the electric power supply system of the Sofia area. It will include in the yearly plan for 1952 the funds and materials needed to carry out these measures and to assure by the beginning of 1953 the complete satisfaction of the needs of industry and the population for electric current.

4. Within 3 months, the Ministry of Industry must issue special directives to all its subsidiary industrial associations and enterprises indicating the correct measures for economy and proper utilization of electric current, which amount to the following:

- a. Rational use of labor machinery by the correct distribution of work thereon and their operation at full capacity.
- b. Reduction to a minimum and complete liquidation of partial loading of electric motors and production machinery, reduction and cessation of operation of machines or motors while work is not being performed, and inter operational pauses.
- c. Avoidance of the use of electric current wherever the technological process and the organization of production permit and where, according to technical and economic indexes, electric current is inferior to other power carriers or does not give results noticeably better than the others.

5. All establishments which have industrial enterprises must immediately organize and introduce, on a large-scale, administrative, organizational, and technical measures to improve their power management.

6. All establishments must, with the help and direction of the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation, seek out and put into operation in the appropriate places all unused synchronous generators which are in good order, as well as [all] electric power compensators.

7. As of 1 January 1951, the Compensating Fund for Prices on Electric Current in the Ministry of Electrification and Reclamation is closed.

8. The Minister of Finance is charged with the liquidation of the Compensating Fund for Prices on Electric Current by 31 March 1951.

Approved by Decree P-123 of the Ministerial Council, dated 6 February 1951.

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATIONS

[Numbers refer to paragraphs having the same number in section I.]

1. The rate for electric current consumed in the production of cement is 3 leva per kilowatt-hour. The rate was 2.74 leva per kilowatt-hour before 1951. For all auxiliary activities connected with the production of cement, consumed electric current is charged for at the appropriate 1951 rates.)

2. The rate for electric current consumed in the production processes mentioned in Paragraph 2, above, is 4 leva per kilowatt-hour, whereas subsidiary activities connected with this production are charged the appropriate new rate. For example, in an iron-extracting enterprise there is a workshop for the repair of equipment; the rate for power consumed by this workshop is 11 leva per kilowatt-hour. Only pumps located on over 40 meters of manometric elevation for the irrigation of fields sown with various agricultural crops are charged this rate; water supply pumps are not charged this rate.

3. All kinds of water-supply pumps and pumps at locations which are under 40 meters of manometric elevation which irrigate fields planted in agricultural crops are charged a rate of 6 leva per kilowatt-hour. Other types of pumps, such as distillery pumps in wine cellars and pumps of the petroleum monopoly for pumping petroleum derivatives, are not charged this rate.

The same rate is charged for electric current consumed by pumps supplying locomotives with water at railroad stations and the current consumed by coal mines only in the process of coal extraction, transportation of the coal to the separator, and in the actual separation. The appropriate new rates apply to electric current consumed by other activities of the mine.

The rate for power consumed in other types of mines (iron, copper, lead, etc.) is 11 leva per kilowatt-hour.

4. The rate for electric current consumed by bakeries that bake bread in electric ovens is 7 leva per kilowatt-hour. In such bakeries, the rate for electric current consumed by dough mixers and other equipment serving the bread-baking process is 7 leva per kilowatt-hour. Electric current consumed by bakeries in which bread is not baked in electric ovens is not charged at this rate. Such bakeries within the collectivised sector of the economy are charged 11 leva per kilowatt-hour and private bakeries are charged 14 leva.

The rate for electric current consumed by incubators and by threshers is 7 leva per kilowatt-hour.

Electric current consumed by MTS, TKZS, and DZS for irrigation pumps located at levels which are over 40 meters of manometric elevation is charged for at 4 leva per kilowatt-hour and for irrigation pumps located at levels which are under 40 meters of manometric elevation, and all types of water supply pumps at 6 leva per kilowatt-hour. The rate for electric current consumed for all their other needs, except illumination, is 7 leva per kilowatt-hour.

Electric current consumed in the production process only of briquette production, but not including subsidiary or auxiliary needs, is treated the same as that consumed in the paper industry in the production of wood pulp, paper, and cardboard.

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5. "Mills" means only those mills which grind grain crops for food; they are assessed for electric current consumption at the rate of 9 leva per kilowatt-hour. All other mills are assessed at 11 leva per kilowatt-hour.

"Refrigerators" means large public-refrigeration units, but not small refrigerators found in households, state restaurants, meat stores, etc.

6. The consumption of electric current by the consumers indicated under Paragraph 6, as well as all the power needs of enterprises of DIO "Metalkhia" and DIO "Stroitelna keramika," excluding their illumination, are assessed at the rate of 10 leva per kilowatt-hour.

7. All the remaining industrial, public, or other type of consumers, such as: cotton spinning and cotton weaving industry, hemp processing, flax processing, food, sugar, woodworking, construction, transport, bed manufacturing, vinegar, alcohol, carding, combing, fur processing, chemical, silk, manganese, and mobile crane enterprises, are assessed at the rate of 11 leva per kilowatt-hour.

8. The rate of 14 leva per kilowatt-hour is assessed for the electric current consumption of all types of handicraft and private workshops, as well as the power needs of medical and dental installations and offices, excluding illumination.

9. The rate of 4 leva per kilowatt-hour is assessed for the electric current consumed from 2230 to 0530 hours as motive power and such current is measured on double or triple rate electric meters.

If an enterprise is given work for only one night shift and there is no double or triple rate electric meter available, it cannot make use of this rate.

Section II. Rates for illumination do not require further explanation. In all cases, the consumption of electric current is assessed as indicated by this rate table.

Section III. Consumption of electric current for household needs is assessed at the rate of 12 leva per kilowatt-hour. For households which do not have low-rate electric meters, a mixed rate with a monthly minimum for illumination is used. This rate goes into effect on 1 March 1951.

Section V. To achieve a better utilization of electric motors, a change of the rate for electric current used as motive power is provided, dependent on the amount used. [Tables 1 and 2, not included in this translation, but attached to the original document, explain the procedure for calculating rate reductions or increases.]

Section VII. Measures to be Taken

1. Load capacities for each type of main transmission line and low-tension network will be established and, with a view toward the satisfaction of electric current needs, timely planned improvements will be carried out. Improvements not planned for will be accomplished according to their importance in the fulfillment of plans in succeeding years. In expanding industrial and other enterprises, close contact with these enterprises will be established so as to take into account future installation of electrical equipment.

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4 and 5. Managing technical administrators of power authorities [oblasti] and districts will establish close ties with industrial and other enterprises and will help solve problems put to them concerning these rates.

6. Managing technical administrators of power authorities and districts will ascertain in which enterprises generators, etc., can be found which could be put into operation either in the same enterprise or some other. This applies also to synchronous motors and electric power compensators. With the cooperation of the managing directors of industrial enterprises, the administrators will make this equipment usable and will put it into operation.

Questions concerning this schedule of rates should be addressed to the Directorate for Exploitation ("Eksplotatsiya") of the Power Association ("Energoobedinenie").

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